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APPLICATION NO.	FILING DATE	FIRST NAMED INVENTOR	ATTORNEY DOCKET NO.	CONFIRMATION NO.
10/684,429	10/15/2003	Kanghoon Lee	243747US2DIV	3899
22850	7590	06/21/2007	EXAMINER	
OBLON, SPIVAK, MCCLELLAND, MAIER & NEUSTADT, P.C. 1940 DUKE STREET ALEXANDRIA, VA 22314			GARCIA, GABRIEL I	
			ART UNIT	PAPER NUMBER
			2625	
			NOTIFICATION DATE	DELIVERY MODE
			06/21/2007	ELECTRONIC

Please find below and/or attached an Office communication concerning this application or proceeding.

The time period for reply, if any, is set in the attached communication.

Notice of the Office communication was sent electronically on above-indicated "Notification Date" to the following e-mail address(es):

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Office Action Summary

Application No.

10/684,429

Applicant(s)

LEE, KANGHOON

Examiner

Gabriel I. Garcia

Art Unit

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-- The MAILING DATE of this communication appears on the cover sheet with the correspondence address --

Period for Reply

A SHORTENED STATUTORY PERIOD FOR REPLY IS SET TO EXPIRE 3 MONTH(S) OR THIRTY (30) DAYS, WHICHEVER IS LONGER, FROM THE MAILING DATE OF THIS COMMUNICATION.

- Extensions of time may be available under the provisions of 37 CFR 1.136(a). In no event, however, may a reply be timely filed after SIX (6) MONTHS from the mailing date of this communication.
- If NO period for reply is specified above, the maximum statutory period will apply and will expire SIX (6) MONTHS from the mailing date of this communication.
- Failure to reply within the set or extended period for reply will, by statute, cause the application to become ABANDONED (35 U.S.C. § 133). Any reply received by the Office later than three months after the mailing date of this communication, even if timely filed, may reduce any earned patent term adjustment. See 37 CFR 1.704(b).

Status

- 1) ☒ Responsive to communication(s) filed on 21 March 2007.
- 2a) ☒ This action is **FINAL**. 2b) ☐ This action is non-final.
- 3) ☐ Since this application is in condition for allowance except for formal matters, prosecution as to the merits is closed in accordance with the practice under *Ex parte Quayle*, 1935 C.D. 11, 453 O.G. 213.

Disposition of Claims

- 4) ☒ Claim(s) 21-51 is/are pending in the application.
- 4a) Of the above claim(s) _____ is/are withdrawn from consideration.
- 5) ☐ Claim(s) _____ is/are allowed.
- 6) ☒ Claim(s) 21-51 is/are rejected.
- 7) ☐ Claim(s) _____ is/are objected to.
- 8) ☐ Claim(s) _____ are subject to restriction and/or election requirement.

Application Papers

- 9) ☐ The specification is objected to by the Examiner.
- 10) ☐ The drawing(s) filed on _____ is/are: a) ☐ accepted or b) ☐ objected to by the Examiner.
Applicant may not request that any objection to the drawing(s) be held in abeyance. See 37 CFR 1.85(a).
Replacement drawing sheet(s) including the correction is required if the drawing(s) is objected to. See 37 CFR 1.121(d).
- 11) ☐ The oath or declaration is objected to by the Examiner. Note the attached Office Action or form PTO-152.

Priority under 35 U.S.C. § 119

- 12) ☐ Acknowledgment is made of a claim for foreign priority under 35 U.S.C. § 119(a)-(d) or (f).
- a) ☐ All b) ☐ Some * c) ☐ None of:
- ☐ Certified copies of the priority documents have been received.
 - ☐ Certified copies of the priority documents have been received in Application No. _____.
 - ☐ Copies of the certified copies of the priority documents have been received in this National Stage application from the International Bureau (PCT Rule 17.2(a)).

* See the attached detailed Office action for a list of the certified copies not received.

Attachment(s)

- ☒ Notice of References Cited (PTO-892)
- ☐ Notice of Draftsperson's Patent Drawing Review (PTO-948)
- ☐ Information Disclosure Statement(s) (PTO/SB/08)
Paper No(s)/Mail Date _____
- ☐ Interview Summary (PTO-413)
Paper No(s)/Mail Date _____
- ☐ Notice of Informal Patent Application
- ☐ Other: _____

Claim Rejections - 35 USC § 103

The following is a quotation of 35 U.S.C. 103(a) which forms the basis for all obviousness rejections set forth in this Office action:

(a) A patent may not be obtained though the invention is not identically disclosed or described as set forth in section 102 of this title, if the differences between the subject matter sought to be patented and the prior art are such that the subject matter as a whole would have been obvious at the time the invention was made to a person having ordinary skill in the art to which said subject matter pertains. Patentability shall not be negated by the manner in which the invention was made.

1. Claims 21-24, 28-38, 40-51 are rejected under 35 U.S.C. 103(a) as being unpatentable over Kashiwazaki et al. (5,469,373) in view of Osborn (article "Jandel Scientific Announces Java (R) 1.4", News Release, Corte Madera, CA March 1, 1991).

With regard to claims 21-22, Kashiwazaki et al teaches a printer(I) comprising: a communication interface (21), an image forming device (10); and a processor (22), connected to the communication interface and the image forming device (e.g. items 10 and 20 are connected through item 31), configured to control the printer, using a device independent device (e.g. col. 6, lines 59-65). Kashiwazaki et al. does not teach to control the printer or to report a printer status using an object oriented command (Such as JAVA). However, Osborn teaches that it is well known in the art to use JAVA commands in a printing environment (page 1). Therefore, it would have been obvious to one of ordinary skill in the art to provide the device independent printing system having multiple environment as taught by Kashiwazaki et al. with a JAVA environment as taught by Osborn, in order to take advantage of JAVA's versatility and portability which is independent of operating systems and hardware architectures, thereby allowing the printing system of Kashiwazaki et al. to greatly improve overall program

execution.

With regard to claims 23-24, Kashiwazaki_et al teaches the processor is configured to control the printer using a complex graphics operator (inherently reads on item 101 and/or 211, which allow the user to control the setting of the printer).

With regard to claims 26-27 and 29-30, the combination of Kashiwazaki et al and Osborn teaches the use of a JAVA language within a printer (see details above), the features of claims 26-27 and 29-30 represent the feature of the JAVA language (see page 2 of Applicant's disclosure). Therefore, it would have been obvious to one of ordinary skill to provide the system taught by the combination of Kashiwazaki_et al and Osborn with the feature of the JAVA printer, since these-feature are inherently-part- of the JAVA printer that will be incorporated to any system when the JAVA language is used.

With regard to claim 28, Kashiwazaki et al teaches the processor is configured to process commands in multiple languages (see fig. 2).

With regard to claims 35-38,40-51, the limitations of claims 35-38,40-51 are covered by the limitations of claims 21-24,26-30 above.

2. Claims 25 and 39 are rejected under 35 U.S.C. 103(a) as being unpatentable over Kashiwazaki et al. (5,469,373) and Osborn (article "Jandel Scientific Announces Java (R) 1.4", News Release, Corte Madera, CA March 1, 1991) as applied to claims 21-23 above, in further view of Cabral et al. (5,455,599),

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With regard to claim 25, the combination of Kashiwazaki et al. and Osborn teach the use of a graphics operator (see details above), but fails to teach using a graphics operator which is a subclass of an existing primitive. However, Cabral et al teaches that it is well known in the art to have a graphics operator which is a subclass of an existing primitive [34 and 61]. Therefore, it would have been obvious to one of ordinary skill at the time of the invention to provide the combination of Kashiwazaki et al. and Osborn with the details of the graphics operator as describe by Cabral et al. in order to provide the suggested system with a better selection of feature(s) allowing the user to provide more feature to the printing system graphics operator.

Conclusion

3. The prior art made of record and not relied upon is considered pertinent to applicant's disclosure.

Holt (5,495,561) teaches an operating system with object oriented printing interface.

Patel (5,566,278) teaches a object oriented printing system.

4. In response to applicant's arguments against the references individually, one cannot show nonobviousness by attacking references individually where the rejections are based on combinations of references. See *In re Keller*, 642 F.2d 413, 208 USPQ 871 (CCPA 1981); *In re Merck & Co.*, 800 F.2d 1091, 231 USPQ 375 (Fed. Cir. 1986). The feature of controlling a printer or reporting a printer status using an object oriented command is rejected based on the combination of Kashiwazaki et al and Osborn.

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Clearly Osborn teaches the use of object oriented language in a printing environment and Kashiwazaki teaches use of device independent language, allowing the device of Kashiwazaki to take advantage of JAVA's versatility and portability which is independent of operating systems and hardware architectures, thereby allowing the printing system of Kashiwazaki et al. to greatly improve overall program execution.

With regard to Applicant's conclusion that previous Application discards the Osborn reference as not teaching the claimed invention. Applicant is reminder that previous Application (08/856,183) was drawn to a different invention. (see previous restriction requirement in 08/856,183).

5. **THIS ACTION IS MADE FINAL.** Applicant is reminded of the extension of time policy as set forth in 37 CFR 1.136(a).

A shortened statutory period for reply to this final action is set to expire **THREE MONTHS** from the mailing date of this action. In the event a first reply is filed within **TWO MONTHS** of the mailing date of this final action and the advisory action is not mailed until after the end of the **THREE-MONTH** shortened statutory period, then the shortened statutory period will expire on the date the advisory action is mailed, and any extension fee pursuant to 37 CFR 1.136(a) will be calculated from the mailing date of the advisory action. In no event, however, will the statutory period for reply expire later than **SIX MONTHS** from the mailing date of this final action.

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6. Any inquiry concerning this communication or earlier-communications from the examiner should be directed to Gabriel I. Garcia whose telephone number is (571) 272-7434. The Examiner can normally be reached Monday-Thursday from 7:30 AM-6:00 PM. The fax phone number for this group is 571-273-8300.

CENTRALIZED DELIVERY POLICY: For patent related correspondence, hand carry deliveries must be made to the Customer Service Window (now located at the Randolph Building, 401 Dulany Street, Alexandria, VA 22314), and facsimile transmissions must be sent to the Central FAX number, unless an exception applies. For example, if the examiner has rejected claims in a regular U.S. patent application, and the reply to the examiner's Office action is desired to be transmitted by facsimile rather than mailed, the reply must be sent to the Central FAX Number. Any inquiry of a general nature or relating to the status of this application should be directed to the Group receptionist whose telephone number is (571) 272-2600.

Information regarding the status of an application may be obtained from the Patent Application Information Retrieval (PAIR) system Status information for published applications may be obtained from either Private PAIR or Public PAIR. Status information for unpublished applications is available through Private PAIR only. For more information about the PAIR system, see <http://pair-direct.uspto.gov>. Should you have questions on access to the Private PAIR system, contact the Electronic Business Center (EBC) at 866-217-9197 (toll-free).

June 7, 2007
GABRIEL I. GARCIA
PRIMARY EXAMINER

A handwritten signature in black ink, appearing to read "Gabriel Garcia", written in a cursive style.

GABRIEL GARCIA
PRIMARY EXAMINER